

India, China, and Japan: 563 B.C. to A.D. 1620

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 12.

I. Section 1: Buddhism (pp. 290–292)

A. Siddharta Gautama

1. Took the name of _____, which means _____
2. Founder of _____

B. Buddhists and Hindus

1. Both believe in _____
2. _____ do not believe in the caste system

C. Spread of Buddhism

1. Monasteries became important _____
2. Buddhism spread from _____ into _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____

II. Section 2: India (pp. 293–296)

A. The Gupta Dynasty

1. Ruled India during the _____, a rich and _____ time
2. Gupta rulers were _____

B. Cultural Advances During the Golden Age

1. Gupta literature is famous for its _____
2. Indian artists decorated _____ and temples
3. Scientists discovered the size of the _____ and understood _____
4. Doctors learned to _____ people against disease

C. Fall of Gupta Dynasty

1. Caused by attack from the _____ of central Asia

D. The Moghul Empire

1. Established by _____
2. Akbar appointed _____, or nonmilitary, officials to the government

III. Section 3: China (pp. 297–300)

A. The T'ang Dynasty

1. China became the _____ and most _____ country in the world
2. Welcomed _____ from other lands
3. Educated people wrote _____
4. Artists painted about _____

B. The Sung Dynasty

1. The Chinese invented _____, causing _____ to spread

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2. The capital, _____, was a _____ city
3. Sung inventions include _____, the _____, and the _____
4. Artisans painted _____, or nearly perfect paintings, and made beautiful _____

IV. Section 4: The Mongols Conquer China (pp. 301–302)**A. Mongol Rulers**

1. Greatest ruler was _____
2. _____ established the Yuan Dynasty
3. Built great _____, and protected _____ and _____

B. Ming Rulers

1. Thought foreigners were _____, and began to _____ China from other countries

V. Section 5: Japan (pp. 303–304)**A. Japan's Geography**

1. Has protected it from _____
2. Has also brought ideas from _____, _____, and _____

B. Religion

1. _____ was born in Japan and has no holy books
2. Buddhism came to Japan through _____ from Korea

VI. Section 6: Japan Develops Its Own Culture (pp. 305–308)**A. Feudalism**

1. _____ were military dictators who controlled officials, _____, and _____
2. Daimyos controlled large pieces of land called _____
3. _____ were warriors who fought for lords, and followed a code of honor called _____

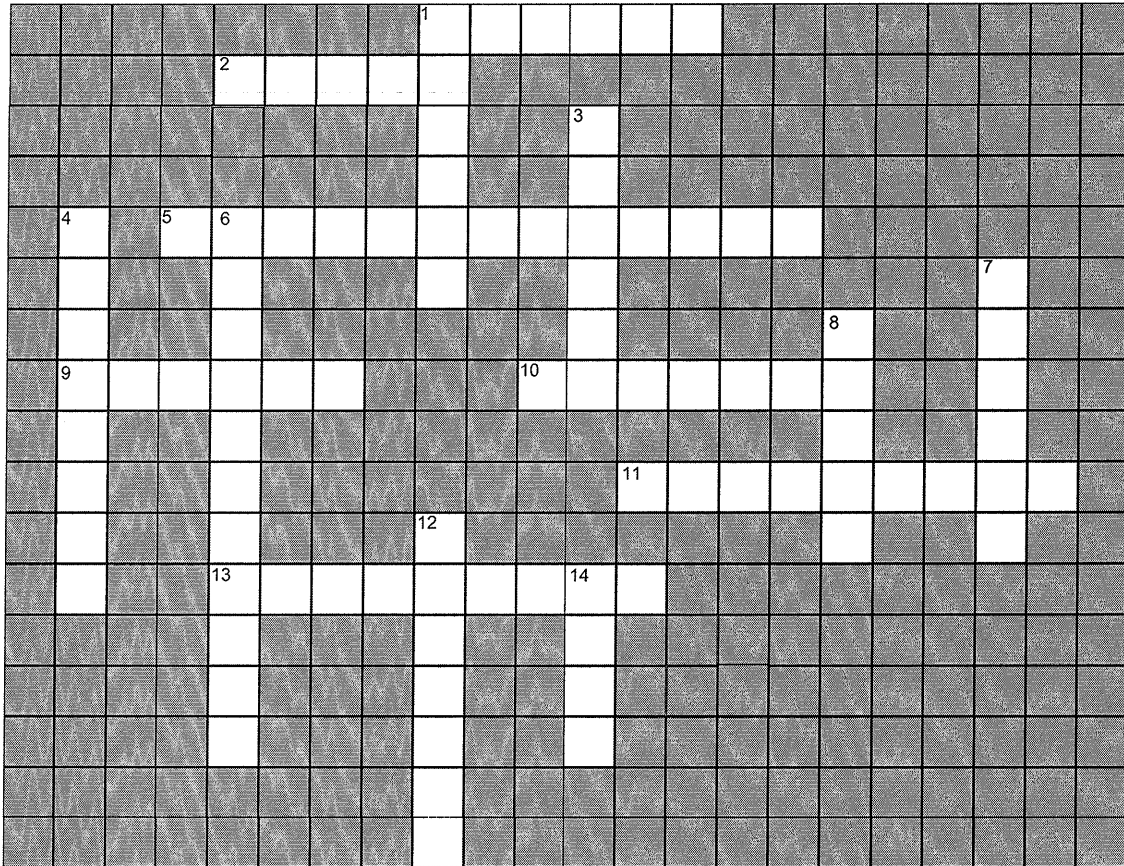
VII. Section 7: The Tokugawa Unify Japan (pp. 309–310)**A. Tokugawa Family**

1. In 1623, began to _____
2. Forced _____ to leave and said no one could be a _____
3. Did not allow the _____ to leave Japan

B. Rich Culture

1. Included _____, the art of flower arranging; _____ dramas; and _____
2. Japanese paintings showed the _____, and gardens copied _____

Buddhism Crossword



Across

- 1) name meaning "Enlightened One"
- 2) four "_____ Truths" told about the meaning of life
- 5) a teaching of Hinduism that means being born again into a new life
- 9) a wish for something
- 10) Siddhartha _____ became known as Buddha
- 11) to control desire, Buddha said to follow the "_____ Path"
- 13) nirvana is a condition of this

Down

- 1) Gautama gave up his silk clothes and dressed like a _____
- 3) said "Such is the way of life."
- 4) religion of the people in India
- 6) the state of knowing the truth
- 7) Buddha taught people to choose the _____ way in all things
- 8) Buddhists do not believe in this system
- 12) where the spirit finds perfect peace
- 14) a person's spirit

Learning About India

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank

Akbar	gravity	Mongols	religious
Babur	Gupta	moon	scientists
civilians	inoculate	Muslim	stupas
fairy tales	mathematicians	Red Fort	surgery
gold	Moghuls	religion	Taj Mahal
Golden Age			

India was rich and peaceful during its 1) _____ between A.D. 320 and 535. The 2) _____ dynasty ruled India during this time. Indian 3) _____ were translated into other languages. Art usually had to do with 4) _____, and artists decorated 5) _____, buildings in which monks were buried.

Indian 6) _____ made discoveries during the 7) _____. They found the size of the 8) _____, and they discovered 9) _____ before the Europeans did. Indian 10) _____ were the first people to use a number system based on ten. Doctors performed 11) _____ and learned to 12) _____ people to protect them from disease.

The 13) _____ Empire started to decline when the 14) _____ from central Asia attacked it. The 15) _____ invaded India in 1398, and in 1525, 16) _____ set up the Moghul Empire. When 17) _____ ruled the Moghul Empire, he divided it into 12 provinces. He chose 18) _____ to run the daily business of the 19) _____. Akbar was a 20) _____, but he treated all people fairly and gave them 21) _____ freedom.

When the 22) _____ ruled, they built great buildings like the 23) _____ and the 24) _____ in Agra, which had 25) _____ ceilings.

China True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Around 1040, the Chinese invented printing.
- _____ 2) During the T'ang dynasty, China became rich and powerful.
- _____ 3) Sung paintings showed nature as small and unimportant.
- _____ 4) A masterpiece is a work of art that seems almost perfect.
- _____ 5) T'ang China did not trade with foreigners.
- _____ 6) The invention of printing lead to the spread of knowledge.
- _____ 7) Hangzhou was one of the most modern cities of the world during Sung China.
- _____ 8) A Chinese trader learned how to make gunpowder from the Arabs, and then introduced it to Europe.
- _____ 9) A compass uses a magnet to find direction.
- _____ 10) During the Sung dynasty, the Chinese invented few important things.
- _____ 11) Sung artists painted on paper or silk scrolls.
- _____ 12) Abacus is a hard, shiny pottery made from baked white clay.
- _____ 13) The T'ang dynasty ruled China from A.D. 960 to 1279.
- _____ 14) Europeans developed guns and cannons and changed the way people fought wars.
- _____ 15) Europeans used the word *mood* to describe the beautiful porcelain of China.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Japan is surrounded by water. How has this influenced Japan's history?

- 2) What are three things the Japanese adopted from the Chinese culture?

- 3) How is Shinto different from Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam?

- 4) What is one thing that shows how important the goddess of the sun is to the Japanese people?

- 5) How did Buddhism come to Japan?

Japan's Unique Culture

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) haiku
- _____ 2) shogun
- _____ 3) samurai
- _____ 4) daimyo
- _____ 5) estate
- _____ 6) judo
- _____ 7) bushido
- _____ 8) hari-kari
- _____ 9) tanka
- _____ 10) warriors
- _____ 11) Heian
- _____ 12) nobles
- _____ 13) calligraphy
- _____ 14) self-discipline
- _____ 15) mood

Column B

- a) a five-line poem with 31 syllables
- b) name of Japanese era between A.D. 800 and 1200
- c) a three-line poem with 17 syllables
- d) controlled by a daimyo
- e) power to control one's actions and feelings
- f) Japanese warrior
- g) what Japanese poems show
- h) warrior code of honor
- i) fought for each daimyo
- j) wrote poetry and played music and games
- k) a military dictator
- l) to kill oneself with a knife
- m) landowner in feudal Japan
- n) beautiful handwriting
- o) a martial art

Identifying Important Terms and People

A. Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) opera
- _____ 2) barbarian
- _____ 3) Mongols
- _____ 4) isolation
- _____ 5) trade

Column B

- a) uncivilized person
- b) kept the Chinese from learning new things
- c) China did little of this after the 1500s
- d) play in which people sing all the words
- e) conquered Russia, India, and China

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line beside each clue, write the name of the person or people the clue describes.

- 1) Conquered most of Asia between A.D. 1206 and 1227. _____
- 2) Adopted the Chinese name Yuan for his dynasty. _____
- 3) These emperors gained power after the Mongol dynasty fell. _____
- 4) These people were not allowed into China after the 1500s. _____
- 5) These Chinese people were not allowed to be educated. _____

Japanese Culture Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) A _____ was a great landowner in feudal Japan.
- 2) When the _____ were not fighting, they became strong through sports.
- 3) Japanese nobles controlled large pieces of land called _____.
- 4) The _____ was the warrior code of honor in Japan.
- 5) A _____ is a three-line poem with 17 syllables.
- 6) The power to control one's feelings and actions is _____.
- 7) _____ is the art of beautiful handwriting.
- 8) A samurai committed _____ if he lost his honor.
- 9) A five-line poem with 31 syllables is a _____.
- 10) The Japanese word _____ means "great general."

Word Bank

bushido
calligraphy
daimyo
estates
haiku
hari-kari
samurai
self-discipline
shogun
tanka

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down describe Japanese ways of fighting like judo and karate.

1)	_____	M	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

A Unified Japan

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) Why did Japanese shoguns choose to isolate Japan?

2) During its isolation, what arts did Japan develop?

3) What happened to Christians in Japan in the 1620s?

4) What kinds of things do Japanese paintings usually show?

5) Why did the Tokugawa family force the daimyo to move to Edo?

Chapter 12 Mastery Test A

Part A Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Buddha preached four “Noble Truths” about the meaning of life.
- _____ 2) Artisans of Sung China made beautiful porcelain.
- _____ 3) When Japan began to isolate itself, it forced all foreigners except missionaries to leave.
- _____ 4) Japanese feudalism was exactly like European feudalism.
- _____ 5) A samurai received land from a lord.
- _____ 6) The religion born in Japan is Kami.
- _____ 7) China began to isolate itself because the Ming emperors thought that people who lived in other countries were barbarians.
- _____ 8) T’ang China did not trade with people from other lands.
- _____ 9) A civilian is a person who is in the military.
- _____ 10) The Gupta dynasty ruled India during its Golden Age.

Part B Circle the term in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Siddhartha Gautama took the name (Kami, Buddha, Akbar), or “Enlightened One.”
- 2) The Mongol leader (Kublai Khan, Genghis Khan, Timur the Lame) established the Yuan dynasty in China.
- 3) A (compass, stupa, tanka) is a large building in which a holy monk is buried.
- 4) The Japanese religion (Kami, Haiku, Shinto) involves the worship of spirits.
- 5) A (vassal, daimyo, bushido) was a great landowner in feudal Japan.

Chapter 12 Mastery Test A, continued**Part C** Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.

Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) nirvana | a) “great general” |
| _____ 2) Gupta | b) complete emptiness where the soul finds peace |
| _____ 3) civil service | c) shiny pottery made from baked white clay |
| _____ 4) T’ang | d) spirits of the Shinto religion |
| _____ 5) porcelain | e) system of government run by civilians |
| _____ 6) barbarian | f) Chinese dynasty who welcomed traders |
| _____ 7) kami | g) an uncivilized person |
| _____ 8) shogun | h) family which unified Japan |
| _____ 9) bushido | i) Japanese warrior code |
| _____ 10) Tokugawa | j) dynasty which ruled during India’s Golden Age |

Part D Write the correct answer on the blank for each question.

- 1) What word, which means wish, does the fourth “Noble Truth” deal with?

- 2) What is one thing that Indian scientists discovered? _____
- 3) Knowledge spread because of what Chinese invention? _____
- 4) Who is the most important Shinto god? _____
- 5) What code of honor must a Japanese samurai follow? _____